prod Commonwealth have severed their connection with a Government endeared to them by so many forested, but which had been subverted by gross usurptacled, but which had been subverted by gross usurptacles, and converted into an engine of oppression, desince, and converted into an engine of oppression, desince, and their rights, libertics, and equality, and structive of their rights, libertics, and equality, and structive of the mere wantenness of its bonsted power, demands that these inslienable attributes of freemen demands that the so inslienable attributes of freemen and the partitions of the bays not.

Those who have read and comprehended the patritic devotion of our people to the eternal principles of instice, equality, and right—their native love of independence, and their convolvement deads in defense of

e, equality, and right—their native love of right-mee, and their chivalrons deads in defense of principles, as shown by the whole history of the —could not have doubted as to the position that sace would occupy upon the presentation of

Tennessee would occupy upon the presentation of Tennessee would occupy upon the presentation of the such an issue.

While it is to me a source of regret that entire while it is to me a source of regret that entire maintify was not attained at the ballot-box, in the decision of the vitally-important and exciting the decision of the vitally-important and exciting questions referred to, I have entire confidence that now, the deliberate and impartial indgment of the new the deliberate and impartial indgment of the state overwhelming majority of the people of the State overwhelming majority of the people of the State of the st While it is to me a source of regret that entire

por rity that our factors privilege of establishing any enjoyed the glorious privilege of establishing the great principle which secured to us civil and relisious liberty and political equality.

Write it is our privilege and solemn duty to mainth in and transait to posterity the same great principle

The against determination manifested by the people of the whole South to maintain this principle against the tyramy of usarpation, gives the highest and most cheering assurance that America will still be the abiding-place of self government and free institutions, and proves the truth of the long-disputed theory of our fathers, that a brave and enlightened people, educated in the doctrine of individual and State equality, are capable, and of right ought to govern themselves. In the midst of Federal revolution perfect order has been preserved in our State Governments; in the moment of discolving our former Federal fabric, snother, new, and of perfect and enduring proportions, is teared, leaving as at no time without the full benefit of government of the security of haves.

The new relations which we have assumed, in becoming a part of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States, imposes the necessity of some additional legitation. I therefore cheerfully submit to your consideration all questions pertaining to our Federal relations for such legislation as may be necessary to us as a part of that Government.

There has been for many years a statute in the State America the order of treason and prescribing the punapaired.

There has been for many years a statute in the State defining the crime of treason and prescribing the pun-ishment.

ishment.

I respectfully recommend that you amend that law
to the execut of striking out the words "United
States" where they occur, and insert in lieu of them
Confederate States.

Inder the provisions of the act of 1852, the principal and interest of the Internal Improvement bonds
of the State are made payable in the City of New-

Nork.

It will be impossible to pay the interest accruing, at that point, during the continuance of the war.

I recommend that you so amend the law referred to, as to require the payment at the Bank of Tennessee, at Nashville, or at Cas leston, or New-Orleans, of all seems which may become due from the State to the peuple of all Governmente which are on terms of peace ple of all Governmente which are on terms of peace and friendship with us, who are and were pravious to the commencement of the war boan fide owners of our bonds, and that you adopt such policy toward the owners and holders of our roads who are citizens of States at war with us, as is recognized and justified by the law of nations regulating weir intercourse as belligated.

The ordeal through which the country is now pass the ordest through which the country is now pass-ing necessarily programs to trade and commerce of the country, and dennies the currency to a greater or less extent. Such legislation as will tend to secure a uniform currency throughout the Confederate States is of the highest importance. I therefore submit the

of the highest importance. I therefore summarine question to your consideration of such action as, in your reinion, the general welfare decauds.

By the — section of the act of the 6th May, 1861, it is and the duty of the Governor to issue bonds of the State for the purpose of raising a fund with which to defray the expenses of the provisional army of the

State. In view of the scan ity of a circulating medium, and the difficulty of cooverting any considerable amount "bonds into money in times like the present, I respect-ully recommend that you so modify that act as to audorize the issue of Frensary Notes to the extent of three-fitths of the amount authorized to be issued, in lieu of that amount of said bonds; and that the same, when issued, he made receivable by the State in payment of all taxes or Government dues.

In obedience to your act of 5th May, 1861, I have caused to be organized, armed, and equipped, twenty-one regiments of infantry now in the field, ten artiflery companies now in progress of organization, and a sufficient number of cavalry-companies to compose the regiment. The organization of engineer corps is nearly completed.

empleted.
In addition to which we have three regiments mus

ered into the service of the Confederate States now in Virginia, and a number of our citizens in the service of that Government stationed at Pensacola. For full and virginia, and a number of our threats in the service of that Government stationed at Pensacola. For full and accurate information as to the army organization, I refer you to the reports of the priper officers, hereafter to be laid tefore you, if desired. It is proper to remark in this connection that without even a call being made on them, a much larger number of our patriotic at zers have tendered their services to the State than I have thought proper to accept. Should the necessities of the State at any time require a larger force, I seel assured that our brave and gallant people will rush with alacrity to the field, so as to swell the force to the point of equaling any such necessity.

I conneced these brave and patriotic citizen soldiers be your most favorable consideration, and recommend the adoption of such measures as will most tend to promote their health and comfort while in the field.

It is proper that I call your attention to the fact that a few days since Return J. Meigs, esq., resigned the office of Librarian of the State. The office is now warmt, and the duty of filling it by election devolves an you.

recant, and the daty of hing it by election devolves to you.
I cannot, in justice to my own feelings and sense of a sty, close the communication without urging upon yea, and through you upon these you represent, the in ortance and propriaty of moderation, forbearance am conclination is your intercourse with each other, however widely and earneady you may have differed in your opinious and action upon the important and exiting questions so recently settled.

Invoking a continuation of the blessings of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe upon our cause, our country and our people, I shall submit the matter to your hands.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 59 South side of Court Square, }

Memphis, Tenn., June 15, 1861.

General Hardee's Thetics. This is an infringe an edition of Hardee's Thetics. This is an infringe-ment of the private right of the author, Colonel W. Hardee, whereby you forfeit the whole price of the book. It is not his desire to enforce the forfeitigre, yet at is same time, he claims a reasonable compensation for the copy. Owing to the existence of the war, his claim may be postponed, unless you think proper to settle sow, which may be done upon equitable terms, if application be made at once; whether a settlement is made or not, I desire you to furnish me with a statement of the number of copies which you have published, and thereby save me the necessity of adopting other means of exertaining the amount of your issue. I desire you also to state whether or not you desire for the to settle this as individuals, or do you prefer that I shealt file the chaim with my Government.

If this becomes necessary, I would like for you to expert the number of copies, as I may not get the prefix unmber from other sources. Your omission to reply will not prevent me from ascertaining with reasonable accuracy the number of your issue, upon which the sumber of the proper that I shealt may be prevent me from ascertaining with reasonable accuracy the number of your issue, upon which the manber, and shall conduct this as I would any other business transaction, and will extend to you the courtery of making your own report, and hope you will do a promptly. Col. Hardee is, as you may have learned

from the newspapers, engaged in active service, and bas entrusted, bis business with me, with whom you will please correspond per Adams' Express, as the mail service between the two governments has been discoutinued. Respectfully, yours, &c.,

Mesers, Huton & Co., New York,

J. H. Unthank, esq., Memphis, Tenn.—Dear Sir: Yours of the 15th inst. is at hand, and in answer to your query as to our treasment of the substance therein, we really that we decidedly profer to "meet you as individual." as the "private rights" of the author have been forfeited by his utter disregard of his each to the Government which supplied him with the authority and funds to make blusself a reputation which he has never done anything else to achieve. We believe you have not as yet established a repe-walk among the other donese is manufactures proposed by "your Government," but as several are in operation in our own midst we propose to furnish your "compensation" from midst we propose to furnish your "compensation that source. We see no reason for the "postment" of your client's claim, as the matter can be sonally settled, either at our office or on neutral ground. As a matter of "couriesy" we notify you of a counter chain, which we shall "file with our Government." For 10 cours Federal currency, paid as postage on your truly retreshing and modest communication. Your astonished opponents, HILTON & Co.

P. S. The fighting member of our concern is Geo. F. Watson, the compiler of our improvement on Col. Hardee's work.

H. & Co.

THE VIENNA FIGHT-TRAITOR'S ACCOUNT. A gentleman who arrived in Richmond, direct from the scene of action, furnishes the following account of

the scene of action, furnishes the following account of the Vienna fight:

On Sunday morning, Col. Gregg received orders to go out on a reconnoitering expedition. He took with him 600 South Carolinians, a company of Kemper's artillery, and two companies of cavalry, including 45 of Capt. B. Il's Chester company, and Capt. Terry's empany of Bedford. He started at 8 o'clock, a. m. They remained Sunday night at a place called Dranesville. On Monday morning, Col. Gregg, with a detachment of cavalry, went forty-five miles down to the Potomae River, to make observations. They remained in the vicinity about an hour, and destinctly saw tents and men on the Maryland side. They judged there were about 300 men encamped at that point.

Col. Gregg afterward returned to Dranesville, formed his command into column and marched down the road to a place called Vienna. Here they remained only long enough to tear up the track of the Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire Railrond, and destroy a watertank—probably about an hoar—after which they started to return to Dranesville. The troops had proceeded about half a nile when the whistle of the locomotive was heard in the distance, whereupon Col. Gregg ordered a half, wheeled his column, and marched

about half a nile when the whistle of the locomotive was heard in the distance, whereupon Col. Gregg ordered a halt, wheeled his column, and marched rapidly back to Vienna. They had scarcely time to place two cannon in position, when a train of cars, consisting of six flats and a baggage car, came slowly around the curve, pushed by a locomotive. Each flat was crowded with armed men, whose bayonets glistened in the evening sun, and gave our men an impression that a severe contest was at band. This, however, was not realized, as the result will show.

Just as the train was about to stop, the artillery fired a well-directed shot from one of their guns, which raked the Hessians fore and aft. Consternation and imay were distinctly visable, and after another fire,

ed a well-directed and aft. Consternation and di-may were distinctly visable, and after another fire, the enemy were seen hastily leaving the cars and taking to the woods. The engineer of the train was smart enough to uncouple the locomotive and take the back track for Alexandria, leaving the entire train to be captured by our troops. Col. Gregg's infantry and the cavalry pursued the fagitives a short distance through the woods, but were unable to overtake them. A few of the party exhibited some bravery, and endeavored, by shouta to rally their flying comrades, but it was impossible. They then turned and discharged their pieces at our men without effect. Six of the enemy were left dead upon the ground.

It is believed that this invading party consisted of

enemy were left dead upon the ground.

It is believed that this invading party consisted of resulars and Michigan volunteers. Col. Gregg has received information that a detachment of Federalists came to Vienna on Sunday evening, and brought timber to repair the bridge; and that they stated while there that they would come on Monday with men enough to whip and hang every d—d Secessionist in the neighborhood. They made h slight mistake in their calculations.

About twelve rounds were fired by our artillery, but the enemy scattered after the second. Neither the

About twelve rounds were fired by our artiflery, but the enemy scattered after the second. Neither the infantry nor cavalry fired a shot. Our troops burnt the cars, and captured a consider-able quantity of carpenter's tools, blankets, and other

able quantity of carpenter's tools, blankets, and other beggage, together with about twenty muskets and a number of pistols. Mr. Hanceck brings with him, as trophies, a United States soldier's cap, a havelock thorooghly saurated with blood, and a bayonet.

The fire of our artillerists wes nost effective. One man was found with his hand shot completely off, another with his arm shot off at the shoulder, and other gluestly, objects proved the destructive effect of the shots. It is thought by some that one of the balls broke the couplings of the locometive; at all events, the engine was taken away from the scene of the action with all possible speed.

After the engagement, Col. Gregg retired with his command to Fairfax Court-House.

THE WAY THEY CAPTURED NORTHERN SHIPS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

We have had some conversation with a clerk of this city who went to New-Orleans in the ship Abacilino, captured by a piratical craft off New-Orleans, and have obtained some details which may be interesting, as showing the way Mr. Davie's privateers conduct this business. The Abacilino, having arrived cutside the bar, off the South-West Pass, saw one or two togboats approaching, one of which came alongside the ship, and made fast to her. The captain of the ship supposed he had a pilot with him, and did not dream of trouble. When the two had arrived within about a mile of the city, another steam-tag named the Music,

supposed he had a pilot with him, and did not dream of trouble. When the two had arrived within about a mile of the city, another steam-tag, named the Masic, came up with a large number of armed men, with cut-hasses, some of whom jumped immediately on board. The lieutenant marched up to the men, made them give up their sheath-knives, and told them if they wanted to take their things from below, to get them quickly and be off. The captain of the ship coming up from the cabin, the lieutenant showed him his papers, and said he took possession of the ship in the name and by order of President Davie.

All but the mate, steward, and cook were then put on board the tag, where there were a part of two other crews from prize vessels which had been taken. The captain of the privateer was a Yankee. The ship was then towed up to New-Orleans, and the crew veloused on parole, having taken an oath not to leave the city or take up arms against the South. Some of the menenlisted in the Southern army, some enlisted in a manof-war, and some went on board English ships. They were all without money. Our informant, who is entry-clerk in the house of Jordan, Marsh & Co., obtained a draft on bis father, who happened to be known in New-Orleans, and started in the cars for home. He was not troubled at all on the way. He came through Memphis, where he saw large numbers of troops. All the way from New-Orleans through the land of Secasion, the cars were filled with troops going North. The Abaellino had \$50 tuns of ice, which was concession, the cars were filled with troops going North.

The Abaellino had \$50 tuns of ice, which was consigned to A. W. Boeworth & Co. The freight money amounted to \$4,200. Notice was served on the consigned conference of the construction of the amounted to \$4,200. Notice was served on the consignees ordering them not to pay over the money to any parties; but this notice was not obeyed, and the money was paid over to the Clerk of the Admiralty Court, to be retained until judgment should be given. One of the crew of the privatesr is an acquaintance of the owner of the Absellino, and has received the hospitalities of the firm in their own houses at South Weymouth.

[Boston Journal.

FROM OUR BLOCKADING SQUADRON. The following letter from an officer on board the United States steamer Brooklyn (now one of the blockading equadron off the Balize), to his wife, gives a graphic picture of what our "Navy boys" are doing in that quarter to uphold the glorious old flag:
U. S. STEAMER BROOKLYN, OFF PASS L'OUTRE,

My Dear —: Another turn of the wheel finds us off the mouth of the Mississippi River, blocksding the entrances to the port of New-Orleans. Yes, not only have we instituted a blocksde, but have already made

have we instituted a blockade, but have already made a capture, and she is to be dispatched this evening to Key West, for adjudication. The vessel is worth probably from \$80,000 to \$100,000. I went with the boarding officer, and so was "in at the death" of the

boarding officer, and so was "in at the death" of the first prize.

On our arrival, when seme dozen miles off the Bar, two steamers were spied on our starboard and port bows—then quite a fleet of steamers. One of the vessels came toward as quite dashingly; but when they made us out—discovered the grinning guns of our glorious and beautiful war-craft—presto! the audacious s'eamer turned his how where his stern had been, and scampered away like a "white-head," firing a gun at intervals reminding us for all the world of a miserable cur-dog that had ran off yelping and howling affrightedly from a noble mastiff, who, gradually becoming annoyed at his silly vaporing, had bestowed a meaning look upon the creature. Then another steamer took to her heels, and soon there was a general stampede, all of them firing guns, whether at us or as alarm signals, quien sade? At all events, they didn't "fetch' us, if they did fire at us. Steadily we moved on "upon our lawful occasion"—never for an instant slackening speed—although as steamers and sailing craft flew about and thickened up so, we began to feel almost certain they would be down upon us in concert in very short order. "Leastways, it looked so." Who could tell but that the Morgan steamers and all the rebel hosts had congregated—and really they would

be no insignificant enemy, thus acting in concert. However, by the time we renoted our position off the Bar, lo! our friends were in a unspinous scamper leaving us alone in our glory, save with the merchant-men ashore near by. And so, we anchored, all right. MURDEROUS THREATS. We are threatened, we learn, hourly, with a descent

from the Crescent City of an Armada, with docks and five-machines, &c., a perfect host of vessels and wen, to "squelch" us—to surround us—to shoot us—to board us, &c. These modern Gubs and Vandals, trusting to their numbers and strength, and tremendous preparations, hore to overwhelm and destroy the tanish Brookley. The heads of the strength and the ble Brooklyn—who has been an eyescre to the rascally traitors since the commeacement of our difficulties. But we are amply, terribly prepared for them, and though a host did come, we can give a good account of

them, I'm sare.

All alone, as we have been, for several days, the rebels plack up courage—I should say audacity. They no doubt could make it very hot for us. But our men at dofficers will never source they are fairly roused; they are now regularly on the "war-path," and our ship would make an awfail defensive fight, not to speak of an official fairly source.

ship world make an awful defensive fight, not to speak of an offensive one.

We are occasionally greeted with the sight of a nasty little privateer. But he keeps his distance very zealously inside—ready for running—and "within the turtlid waters of the trencherous Mississeppi."

ARRIVAL OF THE FOWHATAN—A BIG REMOR.

May 31, 10 p. m.—The Powhatan has just arrived from Mobile. She brings a prize, a vessel from Charles ton with rice, bound for New-Orleans. The P. also brings us an important item of news—I am sorry to say not clearly authenticated—of the capture by the Minnesota, off Havana, of the great craft we have expecially been on the lookout for—the Windsor Forset, with over a million dollars worth of rebel arms, ammunition, &c. Truly a glorious prize, it true. The Powhatan and ourselves, and the other vessels hereaway, will be as busy as been now for some time to come. I am so busy to-day (making out prize lists, etc., I couldn't get this letter off. I didn't get to bed at all last night.

come. I am so beay to-day (making out prize lists, etc.) I couldn't get this letter off. I didn't get to bed at all last night.

SERFFING ON OUR ARMS.

I am now, at 10:30, just about going to bed. You should see me now, preparing for the night. We sleep almost literally "on our arms." Everything must be ready, at a moment's notice, to start and rash on deck to "repel boarders," or meet and engage the Rebels in any way they may choose. There, at the lead of my bonk, if you will only look, you will see my sword, revolver, and Japanese dirk, in abort, our faings of all kinds ready for a moment's warning. On deck our gens are cast loose, ready for working—the men sleep at the guns—our pikes are ranged all along the hammock-nettings around the rail of the ship, rady to receive a Redel on each, should he be so foolish as to attempt to board us in numbers—cutlasses maskets, pistols, &c.—all at hand, and a bright loot-out alow and aloft for an attempted surprise. I hardly believe these Rebels will do as we learn they threaten. If they do come down, no matter in how large a force, I rather opine they will be made exceedingly sick of the business even before it is fairly begum.

MORE PRIZES—AN EXCITING CRASE.

June 3.—We have captured several vostla—taken them as prizes—and the circumstances under which some of them were taken were exceedingly interesting. The splendid steamship Geu. Miramen (under British colors—begus transfer, probably—she was American the other day), which has been dashing back and forth between New-Orleans and Havans every week for some time past, hove in sight here day before yesterday, and stood in for the bar. Suddenly sle made us out, and away she shied out sea ward again, then beaded in for the N. E. Pass, a fw miles off, determined to run the blockade, and trusing to her light draught to carry her in there. Of come, when we made ber out, we run for her at once. She cut and run for it like a good fellow. Soon as we got in range—she being nearly sale—we let drive a sho across her bows. She paid n of the Brooklyn, rounded to, and ran down under our

But the chase! ob, how exciting it wa! We took her for a privateer at first. All hands were at quarters, everything in fighting trim, and when the shots were fired the farore was intense. We at once sent a prize fired the furore was intense. We at once sent a prize crew on board, a lieutenant taking forms possession and seut her off, communicating with the commanding officer at Mobile. She had no passengers on board, bu

and sett her oil, communicating with the tentamental officer at Mobile. She had no passengers at board, but what else, can't say. An elegant prize.

The same day we explored the brigs Hope and Venus, and warned off the Sardinian bark Missisippi, from Turin. Our hands are fall, you see.

Mr. Brooks (our first assistant engineer) was sent over in the Gen. Miramon, Lieut. Adams in charge. Speaking of Brooks—you know he is a Virginian—Fill hast monition that he is a stanch Union man. Let his Cincinnati friends know that glorious fact.

INFERTISENT REBRIS.

Yesterday (Sanday) the Robels tried to minunicate with us, and the imperiment fellows, in equal terms! flying their so-called "National fing," in conjunction with a flag of truce! But it would it work. Our captain headed them off (they came down in a small boat from Fort Morgan) with one of careutters, and told them (two ferocious looking effices, who blustered and funed) that, while we would recognize the white flag—the flag of our truce—we could not, and would not, recognize the rebel flag; and that, if they wanted to communicate, they must ket that flag down! No more rebel flags allowed to f. in this region.

Porter of the Powhatan fover at the South West Parel, they may put a 10-inch shell through a rebel steamer, other day, that came a little too hiperti-nently near-let daylight through him to hecold nextly near-let daylight through him to hecold see better. One vessel that we took, cam near after repeated abots. It will not do to tride wit

GEN. SCHENCK'S DEFENSE. The following communication appears in The Pallo

delphia Press:

CAMP UPTOS, Va., Tuesday, June 25, 180.

I find in the telegrams of the 22d inst., the following

"special dispatch:

"A strict examination of the causes of the ismentable after at Vienna, has resulted in the exculpation of the engineer of the train which took up the Ohio troops. The responsibility of the binader which resulted so disastrough for our troops, rests yet.

Schenck."

Now that you have published the above, will jou do Gen. Schenck the justice to publish also this commu-I was at the time acting aid to Gen. Schenck, and

I was at the time acting aid to Gen. Schener, and it his side both upon and during the action, and have full knowledge, therefore, of every order gives.

The First Ohio Regiment were taken on a train femished by Gen. McDowell, and pursuant to his order. Six companies were left at different points along the line of the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad. The for Six companies were left as different points along the line of the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad. The four remaining companies were to be stationed at Vienna. This same train had only the day before been a Vienna—not at Vienna slone, but three miles beyond—with Gen. Tyler and staff, who reported "no evidence of troops in that neighborhood." It is true that some one told Gen. Schenck that some other man had heard that sequebody had said that there had been 700 rebels at or near Vienna. He had no foundation on which to base even a delay of so important a move, let alone to disober his orders. An officer, in the command of a poet in the enemy's country, soon learns to appreciate wild rumors. When within a mile of the village, the train was ordered to proceed cautiously, and Major Hughes, with the General's field glass, was placed as the lookout on the forward car.

The battery being masked by bushes, was not discovered until the moment it opened fire. The train was almost instantly stopped. The General first ordered me to have the train drawn out of range. I immediately went to the platform next the engine, which was in the rear, followed by the General himself, who repeated his order after me. The engineer, who was much excited and in evident fear, stammered out that the breaks were down and he could not move. I at once unloosed the brakes on the platform where we stood, ran back and unwound that of the car next behind, and gave orders to have all the rest done.

I then went back and informed the engineer of the fact. Meanwhile, some one uncoupled the first car with the engine and tender, from the rest of the train. The General then gave special orders to the engineer to move a short distance down the road, and there await us.

He at once started off as quick and fast as he could

await us.

He at once started off as quick and fast as he could and ran, as we were informed by parties along the road, "As if the devil were after him," to Alexandria, where he probably yet remains.

By taking off in this manner the one car, he deprived

By taking off in this manner the one car, he deprived us of all means of sending for reënforcements, or of carrying our wounded back to camp, except laboriously and painfully, in blankets. The case of surgical instru-ments which our surgeon, who was with us all the time, had placed in charge of an attendant on the cars, was carried off, and nothing could be done for the poor

was carried off, and nothing could be done for the poor sufferers until next morning.

The men who were present, and, in fact, all the officers and men of the brigude attach no blame to Gen. Schenck, who only obeyed special orders from headquarters, and, so far from abraing, they all praises his coolness under fire, his judgment and officer-like conduct in rallying and forming his men on either side of the road. No officer could have obeyed his instructions better, and no man could have done more to retrieve the disaster, and save his command from utter annihilation.

the disaster, and save the control of the control of throw blame where it does not belong; but being present, and possessed of facts which probably but few have knowledge of, I write the above to render justice where justice is due.

WM. H. RAYNOR,
1st Lieut. Co. G. 34 Regiment O. V. M.

ANOTHER ORDER OF GEN. BEAUREGARD The following order, proclaimed by Gen. Beauregas, published in The Richmond Dispatch of the M

Headquarters Army of Potomac, I General Orders Name 25, 1361.

General Orders No. 27.—On and after Sunday, the 30th lost, no person whatesover, with or willout passports (except from the War Department), will be permitted to enter the lines coupled by the Army of the Petonac with intention to pass before, or thereafter, into the United States, or the lines of the Tenes.

THOMAS JORDAN, A. A. Adjutant-General.

Col Blair left this city on Monday last for the East. Cel Blair left this city on Monday last for the East. The situation of things in Missouri at the moment not calling for his presence at the head of his regiment, he has departed for the East to render a more valuable service to Missouri and to the whole country. The time that must elapse between this and the 4th of July, on which day Congress will meet, is short enough for the duties he has undertaken to discharge before he will be required to resume his seat in the House of Representatives.

That he will do "well and quickly" what is in his hands to do, none can doubt. From the moment that

That he will do "well and quickly" what is in his hands to do, none can doubt. From the moment that Col. Blair entered on public life, he has had this confidence from his friends. From that moment he has commanded this respect from his opponents. Boy or man, all have conceded to Frank Blair the will and the ability to meet the responsibilities of every occasion in which it has been his duty to act. With the expansive vigor of a superior intellect, he has developed new powers in every crisis, and risen equal to the demands of every emergency. To-day he fills a higher place in the popular estimation than he has ever filled. He has left Missouri with a greater reputation, a more extended influence, and larger capabilities for good, than she has yet enjoyed. It is but just to Cel. Blair to record that on his return to this city in April last, his talents were on his return to this city in April last, his talents were subjected to a most severe and trying experiment. The grand object before him at that time, was to arrest the on his return to this evere and trying experiment. The grand object before him at that time, was to arrest the State of Missouri, then trembling on the verge of revolution, and bind her fast to the Union. The means by which this great and patriotic end was to be accomplished, were of the most difficult and delicate nature. They consisted in the organizing and arming in this city of a military force sufficient to protect its loyal inhabitants against armed bands of Secessionists, already organized and officered and drilled and backed up by a traitorous State Government, and a City Government, which if not traitorous in fact, was hostile to the Union and sympathizing strongly with secession. Who does not remember the haughty bearing of the Secessionists at that time? (So chopfallen withal and humbled now.) Our Commissioners of Police had discovered that Captain (now Gen.) Lyon, who had only some 200 men in the Arsenal, had no authority to bring his men outside its walls. They had procured the opinion of a certain traitor lawyer that to do so was unconstitutional; they had posted sentinels around the Arsenal, to spy out the movements there and bring into contempt the national flag and put under the law of a rebel city police the men who bore it. Brig.-Gen. Frost (who has since melted quite away.) had announced his purpose to plant batteries on the high grounds commanding the Arsenal, and Gen. Harney had decided that it would not be "predent" in Lyon to take any step to prevent it, and that no such astempt swould be made. St. Louis trembled and cowered beneath the overwhelming power of Secession. The difficulty of organizing such a military force as Blair desired was threefold. There was difficulty in overcoming the fears of the rank and file of the Union men, who knew their motions were watched by a sharp and hostile police. There was danger that the first small body of Union men who might initiate the work would be set upon and cut to pieces by the "Minute-Men," who had garrisoned and fortified with cannon the bu

by Frost's brigade, who were at that time quartere

or by Frost's brigade, who were at that time quartered in the city.

But another most imposing difficulty to be overcome lay in the hesitation and tinnsity of many men of influence among the Union men themselves. It was dangerous, said these, to organize, it was rash to arm; it would excite Secessionists—provoke an attack-draw down upon us the city police, and lead to blood-shed. But all these difficulties were surmounted. It was in the genius of Col. Blair to overcome them. He moved right on. His quict, steady, and unpretending courage ineprirted the faltering Union men. His discretion and celerity of action over-rea hed both the police and the Minute Men. The organization was perfected with so much secreesy and dispatch that an perfected with so much secresy and dispatch that an army seemed to have been created in an hour. It was in this way that Col. Blair held up and sustained the

army seemed to have been created in an hour. It was in this way that Col. Blair held up and sustained the Union men with one hand, while with the other he smote and discomfitted the Socessionists.

The rest is known. The capture of Camp Jackson, that nucleus of the Secession army, which was to take Missouri out of the Union, the most gallant feat in the history of the war, was but one of the results of the wisdom we have been attempting to portray.

The buttle of Booneville, another briblant feat of arms, whose splendors have covered our ittle army as with a mantle, might have been won by any officer with less than a tithe of the credit for talents which rightfully belong to Col. Blair. These victories were won, in fact, last Winter and Spring, when Frank Ba ir and the friends who followed after him, in their self-denying work of patriotlam, threaded the streets and alleys of St. Louls by night—and met with secrecy in balls and garrete—and collected, and officered, and drilled, and formed, and moulded into shape by slow degrees the Union army of St. Louis, 6,000 strong, seen after to be swelled by contributions from the country to nearly thrice that number. And when is the course of a ley mose days we shall tearn that the heavier and secomplished Lyon has routed and dispersed the followers of the traitor Rains, and the pirate of the country to the traitor Rains, and the pirate of the seal of annihilation on the the followers of the traitor Rains, and the pirate McColloch, and set the seal of annihilation on the Missouri rebellion, and award to the triumphant war-rior the honors due to the first General of the country, we shall not fail to refer for the causes of his success to a small law office in this city, where Frank Blair opened to a few friends, last Winter, his plan of dealing with Secession in Missouri. The work set on foot that night is now nearly or quite finished. The traiters of Missouri are overthrown. The State is safe, and has been saved by a stroke of genius, with little bloodshed, from the horror of a protracted conflict. The "indiscretion" of a far-reaching sagacity and a lofty courage in a single man, has done the work. We do believe that the same relief would have saved Virginia. Tenin a single man, has done the work. We do believe that the same policy would have saved Virginia, Ten-nossee, and Arkaneas from Secession. But they had no such man.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

From a large number of Southern exchanges, received yesterday, we take the following items indicative of things and the feeling in the South:

Manston for President Davis.—A dispatch to The Savamaah Ness, dated Richmond, says:

"The City Council yesterday purchased the mansion of Louis D. Crenchaw, at a cost of \$50,000, for the use of President Davis."

Monnoe County.—A friend informs us that the Inferior Court of Monroe has ordered \$50,000 to be raised by taxation for the support of the war. That is deing things right.

The BLOCKADE.—A fleet of four vessels was anchored off Charleston bar on Friday last—the Minnesota and another vessel, supposed to be the Roanoke or Colorado, and two large steamers, formerly merchant vessels. Toward evening one of the latter disappeared to the southward.

The tug Resolute towed out the British ship Quebec from this port on Saturday last, but out her ropes and we have before extinct in reach of The Union, which

disappeared to the southward.

The tug Resolute towed out the British ship Quebee from this port on Saturday last, but cut her ropes and put back before getting in reach of the Union, which, it seems, has made her reappearance off our bar. The Quebec proceeded to sea, but was overhauled and boarded by a party from the Union, after which she was seen to continue on her voyage without further molestation.

The Union, we learn, is the merchant steamer Mount Vernon, formerly of the Savannah and Baltimore line.

The Yanker Army.—Four-fifths of the army, which Lincoln has, enlisted for only three months. That time expires by the middle of July. Judging from what we see in the Northern papers, no large action now in the field will enlist for a longer service. fost of the forces from New-York were drofted rilitia—they came contrary to their wishes—they will very probably return at the first opportunity.

A public meeting of the citizens of Floyd County, (a., was held in Rome on the 18th inst., the proceedings of which we find in The Southerner, at which the following resolution was adopted:

Research That, is the opinion of the meeting, it is manifestly invitable and unjust that any one county should be taxed more thus another in support of the war, simply because such county is mere patriotic. Home counties have equipped and sent into service several companies—other none. Our own compty has already equipped five, and more will soon be in the field; we, therefore, recommend to the next Legislature that the State of Georgia do assume the payment of all expenditures made by the different counties in equipping their volunteers, settling the same with the County Texasurers upon the basis of military rules and count station. Patriotism should not be burdened with a system of unequal transion.

Mayon's Overica, Cerr or Savannas for a first.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITT OF SAVANEAR, June 8, 1861. To all persons who may be interested:

Take notice that from and after this date, during the continuance of the present war existing between the Confederate Same and the United States of America, all coupons of the both of the City of Savannah payable in the City of New-York, will be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the City of Sa-This notice is made public in pursuance of a resolution adopted on the 5th inst. CHARLES C. JONES, jr., Mayor.

No REBEL AUTHORITY RECOGNIZED .- The London American contains the following correspondence, which

CONSULATE OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BELFAST, May 28, 1861. Size: The crew list of the American back Ivanheo, of Bath, and Cephas Starret, of Rockland, Maine, late-

ly arrived at this port, purport to have been issued from the Custom-House, and bearing the certificate of Thomas Shields, Deputy Collector at New-Orleans, who, as I am informed by the masters of said ve-rels, acts under and claims to derive authority from the State of Louisiana, and a Government said to exist at Montgomery, Alabama; the clearances of said vessels are from the same authority, but the shipping articles are in one form dated at New-Orleans, and bear the usual heading, "United States of America."

Not recognizing the right of the State of Louisiana to usary the powers belonging solely to the General Government at Washington, and looking upon the pretended Government at Montgomery as insurrectionary, rebellious and treasonable, and not recognizing its existence, jurisdiction, or authority, in any way or manner whatsoever; and being auxious, so far as in my power lies, to exert to the utmost the authority in me vested, and any influence that I may possess, in maintaining the union of the Uni ed States of America, and the enforcement of its laws, I take the liberty of laying the matter before you, in order that I may, at your earliest convenience, receive such instructions in the premises as the nature of the case requires.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant.

THEO. FREAN, U. S. Consul.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant, THEO. FREAN, U. S. Cone

I am, with great respect, your obedient servaid.

THEO. FREAN, U. S. Consul.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

LONDON, June 4, 18G1.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th May last, making certain inquiries touching the irregularities in the papers of the American bark I vannoe of Bath, and the Cophas Starret of Rockland, Me., lately arrived at Belfast.

It may be as well to establish the rule once for all, that no papers whatever, issued from a power in the United States purporting to be adverse to that known and es ablished by the Constitution and the law of the United States, can be deemed worthy of recogn tion by the officers of the United States. The people of the State of Louisiana are known to be in a state of open rebellion. Hence, no ship's papers issued from any source established by them whatever, within the Custom-House or outside of it, is to be considered as of more worth than if i seued by an equal number of irresponsible individuals. The same rule may be held to apply in any similer cases. sible individuals in any similer cases.

I am, Sir your obedient servant,
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS

LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE ELEV-ENTH REGIMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The 11th Regiment of Massachusetts, which is made up chiefly of Boston boys, arrived in this city at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, landing at Pier No. 2. The regiment has been for some time quartered at Camp Cameron, near Boston, and had become deservedly popular. On their departure an elegant flag was presented them, and a handsome present of \$5,000 bestowed. They left Boston by special train at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening.

A Committee of Massachusetts men went to the Bat-

tery at an early hour yesterday, and, on the arrival of the regiment, marched with them to the City Hall Park, where Mr. Warren, President of the Committee, formally welcomed them, and made the following speech: Col. CLARKE, and officers of the 11th Massachusette

formally welcomed them, and made the following speech:

Col. CLARKE, and officers of the 11th Massachusetts Regiment: A portion of the Sons of Massachusetts living in this great city have left their avocations of this day to greet you, as you are marching for the battle of your country and the liberty of the people. We congratulate you and your men, that you are engaged in so noble a cause. You will live in all history hereafter as having fought one of the greatest battles for the human race which the annuals of the world can show. Massachusetts, the glorious Old Bay State, is never backward when she is called to perform a duty. It was my pleasure, Sir, to see the 1st Regiment that came here on the morning on which they landed from the cars, and I shook the hands of some of those men. They said they were from Lawrence, and I believe, Sir, from the blood that is flowing through my veins ever since, that I shook the bands of those noble martyrs of liberty who were alain in the streets of Baltimore. (Cheers, Sir, I saw the next regiment that came through this city, the 5th, on a Sunday night, and I believe never was such a scene winnessed as that night exhibited in New-York, since the British vacated this city. That regiment went through our streets with a sold silent tramp, and every step told that a freeman's blood was in their veins, that a freeman's call and duty was for his country and his God. As they went through this mighty city they were greeted with such cheers as never before the angels of heaven heard. (Cheers, Mr. Commander end men, you are on your march to the battle-field. You have come from the place where Washington first reared the standard of the Union, and you are in the great City of New-York, where he was first inangurated President; and you will ere long be in Philadelphia, where he resigned his office, and, Sir, then you will be in Baltimore, though it. To-night you also will go through it. [Cheers.] Massachusetts have gone through Baltimore; thank God for it! [Voice, 'Not over it.''] Neith

see her humbled and at the feet of a Massachusetts Governor. ["Good," and three cheers.] So it shall be with all rebels, when Massachusetts speaks with the rest of the country; not a rebel shall long remain alive! Men! compromise is spoken of; is there a man in this regiment that would compromise this thing now? [No, no.] No! my motto is "No compromise." I never said the word compromise yet without that little word before it, and I say it still—complete and unconditional submission to the United States Government, according to the Constitution, or the life-blood of every rebel while he stands in opposition it. ["That's the talk"—loud cheers.]

according to the Constitution, or the life-blood of every rebel while he stands in opposition it. ["That's the talk "—loud cheers.]

Gentlemen, I will not detain you, for I know you do not want speeches. If we had known you were coming, we would have been better prepared for you, but we knew not until yesterday, at lo clock, that the regiment was to be here this morning. We have done all we do can for you; we will lead you into those barracks, and give you something to eat, that the inner man may be built up for the courage which you will need. You will be in Washington on the glorious Fourth of July. Would to God that all the regiments in this country should be assembled on that day, and have read to them all that glorious Declaration of Independence, that they might see anew what our fathers dared and did, to put down the foe that was against them. [Cheers.] God bless you! I know you will do your duty. May God grant that you shall all return worthy Sons of the Old Bay State, congratulated by New-York; and let me say, in closing, that in speaking of Massachusetts, I would say nothing against other States. New-York has done nobly. This City has sent twenty-one regiments to the war, and every Massachusetts man glories that having left Massachusetts and New-York for his home. Massachusetts and New-York are more united together now than ever they were, and that uniou will live as long as the Union will be of States, and that shall be forever. [Loud applause.]

Dr. Bell, Sargeon of the regiment, replied, on behalf of Col. Clarke and the officers, as follows:

Mr. Warren, Sons of Massachusetts, and Fellow-

Dr. Brill, Sargeon of the regiment, replied, on behalf of Col. Clarke and the officers, as follows:

Mr. Warren, Sons of Massachusetts, and Fellow-Citizens of this great city. It is indeed an honor of which any man might well feel proud to be deputed to offer you our sincere thanks for the courteous and cheerinspiring welcome with which your President has greeted us. We needed no greeting in language. The countenance of every human being that has rested upon us since we arrived in your beautiful river, told us more expressively than words could do that we have your confidence, that you honor us in the cause at least for which we are contending. We have met no scowling, no hateful features here amid the faces of the multitudes, which indicate the magnificence of your city. Mr. President, we do feel that we come from a noble State. You see us here from around the foot of Bunker Hill.

One company has gathered itself almost entirely

State. You see us here from around the foot of Bunker Hill.

One company has gathered itself almost entirely from around the shadow of that great pile marking the first great contest of the Revolution. We are here from Lexington, from Cambridge, and from every other part of the soil of Massachusetts, stained with the first blood of the Revolution.

Be assured, Sir, that we are not unconscious that we carry with us a portion of the historic associations of your great city. We know well what a vast population of New-Englanders, of men brought up to feel and know the history of the early contest of the Revolution, form a portion of the enterprise, the wealth, and the distinction of this great city. Allow me, then, to assure you, I know it, I feel it, that when you shall hear of this lith Regiment of Massachusetts, it shall not be a tale of dishonor. [Bravo, Cheers.] The sons of Massachusetts either will return "with their shields or on them." [Applause.] Permit me again to thank you for the kind terms in which you have been pleased to express your welcome. Believe me, Sir, that we feel it to our hearts, and we never shall forget this occasion. [Three cheers for Massachusetts, and three for the Union.]

The 11th Regiment is composed of 960 men, and carries with it ten wagons, 80 horses, 60 French tents,

40 wall tents, and other appurtenances.

Rec:
Colonel, George Clarke; Liculemant Colonel, Wm. Blatsden,
Major, G. F. Tileston (of The Boston Herald); Adjorant, Brown
L. Graingar; Quartermaster; J. F. Lakin, (also a newspasseman); Surgeon, Lother B. Belli, Assistant Surgeon, John W.
Foy: Sergeant Major. Wm. B. Mitchell; Gapain Company A.
McGlelland Moore: Capain Company B. J. H. Davis; Captain Company B. J. H. Davis; Captain Company Captain Company P. J. W. Buttrous,
Captain Company E. J. R. Brigt Captain Company F. Leenard
Gordon; Captain Company G. W. C. Allen; Captain Company
H. Selden Fage: Captain Company I. B. F. Wright; Captain
Company K. B. Stone, it.

The rank and file partook of dinner in the Park Barracks, and the officers accompanied the Committee to

racks, and the officers accompanied the Commist

the Astor House.
At 2:30 the regiment moved out, and crossed the ferry to Jersey City between 3 and 4 o'clock, departing for Washington direct.

While at the Astor House, Dr. Bell (who is Surgeon of the McLane Asylum, and a distinguished citizen of Massachusetts), publicly thanked Mr. Stetson for his munificence to themselves in the present hospitable entertainment to Massachusetts, and to all the officer going to war for the Union. Mr. Stetson made an excellent speech in reply, the noble sentiments of which received a hearty response from the Massachusetts officers. The sentiment was, that the Free States, led by the Old Bay State, were doing their duty, and Me. Stetson had no fears whatever as to the bravery and reliable valor of the men. Gregory's splendid band accompanies the regiment, and during their brief stay in the city gave us some capital music.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS

A new military department, entitled the Department of Illinois, has been guzetted, as was anticipated some time since. It will consist of the State of Illinois, and be commanded by Brigadier-General (late Captain) Pope, of the regular army, who, it will be remain bered, was ordered for court-martial by Mr. Buchan an's Secretary of War. As there is no doubt of the loyalty of Islinois, the new Department has been given almost exclusively to officers and regiments of the State. The War Department has forwarded ' boundaries" to Gen. Pope.

Recruiting for the army here showed a little in-

provement last week. The new rendezvous of th 12th Infantry, which is to have its headquarters Fort Hamilton, has opened at Yorkville, and received a few men. At Cedar, Chatham, and Hudson streets, about 23 were enlisted since Monday last, and added to the force on Governor's Island. No detachments from the offices of the Department of the West, lately united with the Eastern Department recruiting, have

from the offices of the Department of the West, lately united with the Eastern Department recruiting, have arrived as yet.

The offices at Euffalo, Rochester and Boston are still open. Recruiting for the pavy is brisk, but not sufficiently sotosupply the requirements of the service. At the Cherry-street rendezvous 142 were accepted has week, which is considered a very good business. Nearly every week two or three ships are commissioned—where formerly the average used to be one a month—and as they require each from 100 to 500 men, extraordinary recruiting alone could keep up with the demand. In New-Bedford, Boston, and Philadelphia, sailors are obtained in small numbers. A new office was opened in Cincinnati a few days since to enlist crews for the newly-purchased gun-hoats named on Saturday. If more than enough for these offer, they will of course be accepted, and transferred to the regular receiving ships. No bounty whatever beyond the ordinary clothing allowance has been given to the thousands of scararing men whom the Government has received lately, although it is probable that some additional inducements must be extended to supply the current wants of our navy just now. Affairs at the Navy-Yard will be dull for some time. The Rouncke, 44: Penguin, 5: Albatrose, 5: Roman, and Badger (coal ships) were sent aw-y last week, and the vessels now in the stream need little to complete their preparations for service. Annexed are the names of time rature one, sailing tripate Brandywine, 50, at present

rations for service. Amexed are the names of time craft now at the Yard.

Receiving ship North Carolina, 84, unseaworthy; in statu quo, sailing trigate Brandywine, 50, at present worthless, but about to be overhauled; sailing corvette Savannah, 25, ready for sea, in commission, but needs some men; sailing frigate Potomac, 50, has just come out of dock to be rigged, painted and commissioned; steam gun-beat frequency, hate of the Mediterraneas Squadron, in commission and manned, waiting orders.

Blockade fleet: sailing storeship Supply, 1, repairing and about to load for sea.

Steam render (or gun-boat) Harriet Lane, 6, waiting to be docked and repaired.

Coal ship Phelps, undergoing repairs.

Commodors Breese, commandant, Capt. Foote commander, and Lieut. Almy, Executive Officer, are still the chief authorities of the Yard. There are 2,000 means amployed now.

employed now.

The soluters on Governor's Island and in Fort Hamilton, are as last reported. Annexed is a correct list of the regular Federal forces in this neighborhood to-day.

yard, was then detailed. The usual ceremonies will take place to-day, when the corpse will be sent to Hastford. Service flags will be hall-masted from 8 a. m. to sundown, and minute guns fired.

Capt. Craven, who succeeds Capt. Ward in the command of the Chesapeake flotilla, is a native of New-Hampshire, and entered the Navy or a New-York appointment, February, 1829, as commander of the Mohawk. He has lately rendered valuable service to the Government, cruieing off the Cuban coast, and succeeded in overhauling a few slavers. Hisappointment to the Freeborn is not yet officially confirmed.

The death of Commedore Ingraham, reported to have taken place in Charleston, is not credited in naval directes. He was well at Pensacola on the 4th of June. Commedore Ingraham was our late Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, is a native of South Carolina, and entered the navy as a midshipman during the War of 1812.

THE JACKSON GUARD.

Jane. Commedore Ingraham was our late Cemmander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, is a native of South Carolina, and entered the navy as a midshipman during the War of 1812.

The Jackson Guard, Col. William D. Kennedy, now encamped at Great Nock, numbers 1,010 picked mea. Every man is said to be conscions that in going down to the sacred soil of Virginia he goes as the representative of the interests and the institution of Tammany. They were mustered into service last Friday by Cap. Cogswell of the United States Army, at which times the regiment presented a very fine appearance. As each company was mustered into the sarvice Col. Kanedy addressed them upon the importance of understanding the change which had takes place in their relations. Before they were mustered in they had been civilians, entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens, but after that ceremony they were soldiers, and had to a very large extent abridged their liberties, their frivileges. Before, they could sat upon the dictates of their own jadgment; now, they must obey their officers. He had undergone the same change, and was now responsible to his superfor officers, whose commands he must obey implicitly. He showed them the importance of understanding this change of condition at the outset, se that they might settle themselves down into soldierly contentment as to the future. He said that every man who failed to report himself at the close of his farlough violated a very strong point of honor, and the law treated him as a deserter; and there was a reward of \$30 for the arrest of every exerter, said \$30 to be stopped out of the soldier's pay. He did not want any of his men to lose \$30 in such a dishmonable way, but they must rest assured he would carry out time whole law. He delivered the same remarks to each company in succession, and he result is that the Jackson Guard have a very precise idea of their position. They now a wait orders from the War Department, and are anxious to represent Old Tammany before the F. F. V.'s of